THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER:

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

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Portrait of Bertha.

We here have a portrait of Mr. M. L. Sullivant's imported cow, Bertha. Never having had the pleasure of seeing this gentleman's stock, we cannot speak of them from observation. They bear, however, amongst breeders, the highest character. If we recollect aright the opinion of that excellent judge, A. B. Allen, expressed in the Albany Cultivator, was very favorable.

Mr. S. has quite a stock of thorough breds, of the recent importations and direct descendants.

Bertha, as her portrait represents her, is a superior animal; red and white; bred by Mr. Brown; calved in November 1834; got by a son of Hero (1110) dam Flora, by Hero (1265) g. d Tulip by Leopold (372), g. g. d. by Mr. Charge's Grey Bull (872) (copied from the English Herd Book, Vol. 3, page 281.)

Portraits of four others of Mr. Sullivant's stock will appear, from time to time as we can find room for them. T. A.

Cost of a Crop of Corn.

Mr. Affleck:

In almost every Agricultural paper of the day, we find accounts of large crops of corn, which though very interesting, as proving what can be done with an acre of land, would be still more so if the mode of cultivation, and more particularly the expense of the crop, were given.

Below I give you my first experiment in raising corn; if the yield is not so great as some of your correspondents can boast of, it may come up to theirs in cheapness. The field I speak of was in oats the year previous. The ground was broken up (in the usual skinning manner) in May; was furrowed out lengthways three feet apart; the corn was then thrown (or sown) thickly along the furrows, and was covered with a cultivator—the front tooth having been removed, and leaving the rows perfectly level. A man and horse, with cultivator, covered up the corn as fast as two men could drop it.

When the corn was fairly up, the harrow was passed through the field. Twice afterwards the cultivator was taken through up and down each row; finally the corn was thinned out, and the earth around the stalk hoed—not hoed up to the stalk, so as to make a hill, but simply loosend and the weeds removed. Care was taken from first to last, to keep the ground level. The large quantity of corn planted (five bushels to eight acres) rendered replanting (which is much trouble and little profit) unnecessary.

When the corn was about eighteen inches high, it was thinned out, so as to leave the stalks about eight inches apart in the rows; as much as two waggon beds full of young corn stalks were pulled up. The crop looked well till that long drought in the summer, when it began to droop, and I was led to believe I had planted too thickly, and was about to thin out again, when a copious rain revived my hopes and the corn together; from that time until ripe it went on improving. So badly did it look at one time, that it was considered by those who saw it, a complete failure. As it was the first field of corn that had been cultivated in this manner around here, it was watched with some interest; but by none more than myself, as I entered upon the experiment against all the advice and *experience* of the older farmer.

July 11 we had a very sever gale, and tho' the corn would average thirteen feet in height (I pulled many sixteen feet) it stood the "peltings of the pitiless storm" as well if not better, than most of the corn around me cultivated, or rather ploughed and hilled in the usual manner.

I mention this because I was told that unless I hilled my corn, the least blast would throw it over. The crop was gathered early in October; and yielded 1063 bushels of ears of corn.

The field was very unequal in its produce.

On one third, four rows gave me 36 bushels of ears—equal to 182 bushels to the acre.

On another third, six rows gave me 36 bushels of ears—equal to 121 bushels to the acre.

The other third, gave me 36 bushels to seven rows—equal to 105 bushels to the acre. This last third of the field was more exposed to the wind than the other parts, the corn was blown down and did not ripen;

and also at four different times 24 head of cattle broke into the field at this part, and at each time must have been in the entire day, as they never were discovered till evening.

Expense of cultivating eight acres of Indian corn.

6 days plowing, man and 2 horses,		$9,00	Putting in Crop.
2 do furrowing out,	1 do	2,25	
2¼ do covering with cultivator		1,68	
2½ do Droping corn (2 men and boy)		1.50	
5 bushels corn - . -		1,00	
		$ 15,43	
May 31.—1 day harrowig, 2 horses and man		1,50	
" 1 day man setting up,		63	
June 7, 8, 9.—2¼ days, man and horse with cultivator,		2,81	
" " 2 days, boy setting up,		50	
" 9, 10.—3 days thinning out 2 men and boy,		2,00	
" 22, 23.—1½ d.'s man and horse with cultivator,		1,68	
" 25, to 29.—7 days hoeing and cleaning out,		4,41	
Tending Cron,		$13,53	
Expense of cultivation,		$28,96	
do of cribbing,			
2 men,	1,12	120 bu. ears per day.	
Yoke of oxen	50		
	162		14,62.
Total expense of 1063 bush. ears of corn, or 4 1-10 cts. per bush.		43,58	

Eight acres gave me 1063 bushels ears, or 133 bushels per acre.

Since writing the above, I have had some of the corn shelled (taken indiscriminately fron the heap) and three half bushels of ears gave 1 bushel shelled corn. So that the eight acres yielded me 709 bushels shelled corn, at 6 1-7 cents ber bushel.

More than half the corn was measured in baskets—the balance was measured in the waggon, the bed holding 22 bushels shelled corn.

Yours Respectfully
F. M. MELINE.

"Solitude," Butler County, O., 23d February, 842.

(The above is from a young farmer, whose *practice* is of a very recent date. If he goes on at this rate he will soon outstrip his *plodding* compeers of the old school. We saw his crop growing and *know* his statement to be throughout correct—unless perhaps in the rates of cost and wages, and presume these to be so.

The Controversy Between Dr. Martin and Mr. Mahard.

After a few months ramble in the South, I have found my way once more to my Editorial Sanctum. My first care has been to glance over the numbers of the Farmer issued during my absence, and which I find to have been most ably edited by Mr. Foster.

Some items however have been published, the appearance of which I somewhat regret—amongst these, the most prominent is the Controversy between Dr. Martin and Mr. John Mahard, Jr. It is altogether unnecessary, and unprofitable to our readers. Enough has already been said; and both of these gentlemen must excuse me, if I decline allowing any further Communications to appear, whilst I occupy *the tripod.*

I regret that my name has been brought in at all, in the controversy. Mr. Mahard, by stating that I was with him at Dr. Martin's, compels me to allude to what passed there. We visited the Dr. as friends—spent some time most agreeably with his most hospitable and agreeable family—were made to feel ourselves perfectly at home—and of course much passed during our sociable chat not intended for repetition. Dr. M. stated plainly to us, and to all that were present, his whole management, throughout; and spoke laughingly of any one supposing that the *gain* was gain of *flesh* only, and of the weight of food being overlooked. Mr. Taylor did not, *in my hearing*, dispute the statement of weights, but considered the gain so extraordinary, that he could not help expressing the *opinion* that there was *some mistake.* When a race is lost, there is very apt to be a pea in the shoe!

With Mr. M's. quotations from letters from a distance, I have nothing to do.

As to Dr. Martin's talk about the attempts at *writing down* his hogs, I do not think he has much to fear—he is quite capable of playing an equally good hand at *writing them up.*

I, it was, who spoke of the Dr. physicking the pigs he fed against Mr. Fanning, but knew nothing of their being *reduced to mere skeletons* I have no doubt that it was found necessary to use medicine, in order to bring them into that "high health" in which they were when I saw them.

Dr. Martin, in a letter to me since my return, wishes to know who his neighbor was, who made the erroneous statement that Mr. Weathers lived on a farm of Dr. M.'s —and proposes proving that it is not so. No one who knows the Dr. will require the slightest proof—his statement that it is not so, is all-sufficient. The name of Mr. M.'s informant I will give to Dr. M.

And now gentlemen, go to work and feed your half dozen pigs each, in the manner proposed; be sure you make no mistake; and when you are prepared with all the particulars and the results, we shall be glad to hear from you again.

Our pages are at all times open to you on any other subject of interest.

T. A.

Cottages, No. 3.

(BY C. W. ELLIOTT.)

In what is the whole man, better than the ragged? How differ the chimney, and the hole in the roof? Why should we have the carpet, rather than the straw? I have placed these differences here, that every man may answer for himself, this other, "of what use is this trouble about houses and grounds? Why, so long as the roof keeps out the rain and the fence the hogs, work for this, which brings no wheat—no pork—no cotton?" If wheat and pork, and cotton were the only things to be worked for, *perhaps* I should say —"*sit* on the ground and eat what comes easiest to hand." And now it is not worth while to quarrel with those who prefer this, but only to induce some who are not satisfied with it, to do somewhat beside; and I am sure that any one of my readers who will occupy an occasional hour in some of these small adornments, will do more to raise the whole character of the country houses and farms than all I can write or say. We do not know *how much* these things influence a people, but we do know that they indicate, and not only indicate but *induce* habits of order and neatness, which not only bring pleasure but profit.

A man who has been used to convenience and a careful system, will not be likely to rest satisfied with the disorder and appearance of unthrift which characterise (is it not true?) *some* of our best farmers.

It is too common to see the small allotment of ground about the house figured into all shapes; with walks winding about for no good purpose: it is taken up with shrubs and the commoner sorts of flowering plants, and sooner or later, as the work comes on, is neglected, and grows up to weeds. Now this is not the best; let the grass extend between the the house and the fence, and (as I am anxious to save trouble) I have no objection to having it fed off, especially if by a handsome short horned; if the house be near the road, the walk should run straight to the front door, and its edges may be evened, say once a month, in a few moments with the spade and line; but if there be a wife or a daughter who loves the bright flowers, and will give them a little care, I would wish her to run a narrow border on each side of the walk, of about two feet in width, leaving a grass edge of a foot, which may be easily kept short with the shears: if she have love enough or leisure enough, I would ask her to continue this along the front fence, which she may cover with the sweet pea, the cypress vine, the clematis, and any of the thousand annual and other vines that grow without trouble. In this border some taller shrubs may be grown than in the borders of the walk. The too common mistake is to break this part of the ground up too much; it should be a part of the house and have a unity and completeness.

Should it be fit and desirable to make a walk to some pretty grove, to a spring, to a commanding knoll, it were well to terminate this walk with some sort of a summer house, some rustic thing such as this I have sketched; it is easily made and will last a long time, it marks a spot, is a convenient resting place, and is an object towards which the walk leads; it is certainly not in good taste to make walks that wind about without meaning or use; it is desirable that they should lead us to some view or pond or the like; but when these are not to be had, we must make incidents which shall keep the attention pleasantly awake; if there be a stream, let a simple bridge be thrown over it; it is useful and pretty, and when "rustic work" is liked, this may be made to produce here, a pretty effect; and let me caution the reader, that all *this* kind of embellishment should be simple and unpretending—should be kept low and rather heavy.

A resting place of this kind may be placed under the branches of some spreading beach or oak; and seats of the same kind, to hold four or five, though much heavier are easily made, and may be situated in any pleasant or convenient place, so as to be useful and agreeable.

Fountains, vases, urns and the like, it is not necessary now to speak of—the sun-dial however which "tells but the pleasant hours" is simple and desirable.

I have not spoken of the vegetable garden: I should think it desirable to keep the flowers out of it, and dispose them in some such way as I have mentioned; neither would I put a summer house with it; an arbour, however is very desirable, and a few vines of the Catawba, Isabella, Edinburgh, or other grapes, will, without trouble or expense, supply that which will freshen a man's mouth to the saying of wise and witty things. I hope the reader has not put me down as one who would neglect the cabbages for the carnation. I would say only, "these things ought ye have done, and not have left the other undone."

I have said the grass plat should be a part of the house; and I was near forgetting to say, that the choicest and most fragrant flowers should give to the open windows their rich or delicate perfume, and the prettiesh climbers and creepers should stretch their long fingers high toward the roof—carrying the verdure upward, and thus unite the work of man with the earth; and developing *her* beauties, make one fit habitation for civilized man.

There are some other things that I would wish to speak of, but too much of this at once is not desirable, and at some future time, if it should be wished, I will with much pleasure "chat" on.

Saving Fodder in the South.

Log Hall, Feb. 27th 1842.

Mr. Affleck: The want of provender for winter food, in all this country operates as a great check to improvement in cattle, whether as it regards the introduction of improved breeds, or of improving natives. I may be able to throw some light on this subject, believing it will be of interest to this section of the country, where your work circulates; and those who see, the light will pursue, whether the east or south, or west be the source from whence it springs. Though my crop of corn be really scant, owing to the unfavorable season mostly, yet my forage crop has been more than I could consume, feeding during the whole winter and fall, double the number of cattle I ever before fed, and in quantities sufficient for me to be able to say—my stock at home are in better condition than when the crop was gathered. I cut down at the earth a considerable quantity of corn, saved stalks, fodder and corn, hauled in, at one operation; part of the corn was husked, fodder stacked up, out of doors, and when wanted for use, was run through an Eastman straw-cutter, salted down and fed out, in troughs 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep.

A portion of the corn is not yet husked, having been housed; from a recent examination I find less unsound corn, and that it will shell off the cob more readily, than that ordinarily saved. I have as yet known of no experiment made in the South-west to establish this fact; and though I would not affirm it could be done here as safely as at the North, yet I think it worthy of trial; and know that my trial required infinitely less labor than the mode practiced in Kentucky or Virginia. I think a hand can save as much corn, fodder and stalk, as he can gather and put away of fodder alone. My plan was only to cut down in the field, let lie two days, pile into heap rows; part remained near two days thus, then hauled up, and either housed or stacked; I had no trouble of putting into stooks, nor tying up, nor cartying about only so far to throw into heaps for hauling. Mine saved well any how. I might have had better; but as the young girl believed in doing "well" in marrying, concluded to let "better" alone rather than not marry; so I am content with having an abundance of fodder "well" cured.

I take the liberty of subjoining two statements taken from that highly valuble work the "Cultivator," Vol. 5, having in view to show the advantage of cutting up corn stalks, as many will see this who have not the Cultivator. A farmer tried an experiment on 24 rows, of 150 yards each—18 rows the fodder was pulled off—nine days after this, the tops off of 6 rows were cut, and 6 other rows cut at the ground; the 6 other of these rows were left until well cured; the 6 that were not stripped of the blades, were also cut up on same day, shelled and weighed February 7th.

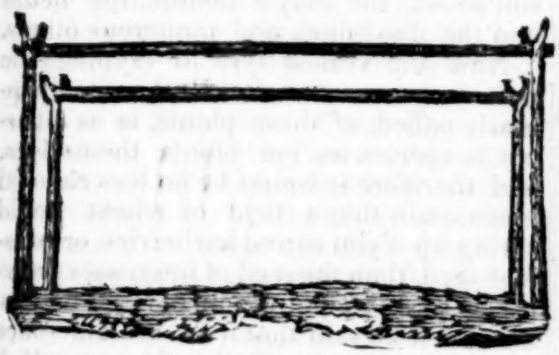
From which the writer infers that the blades are advantageous even when cut up; that the corn weighs heavier and yields more when cut at the ground; that topping is bad; and pulling fodder as we do, is injurious to quantity of grain.

Another experiment—

No. 1 cut up, and kept 3 weeks weighed	56 ½ lbs.
No. 2 topped,	52 lbs 2 oz.
No. 3 left standing,	52 lbs. 10 oz.

Here we have two experiments very illustrative of the absolute gain to the cutting up plan. The time for cutting is when the grain has become glazed—and the mode practiced to save is to gather into stooks, containing 80 or 90 stalks; tie them near the top, having butt ends well spread out at the ground; husk the corn in two or three weeks, and put stalks into stacks.

The plan I pursued this season, I never saw before; may be good or there may be a better—is to cut two poles as long as you please for the stack and four forks; two about 5 fee t long—the other about 8 feet—insert them, the tall ones, outside, the short ones inside, thus:



and place the stalks butt ends on the ground; lean top ends against one of the poles lain on the short forks; continue packing until up to the top one; then cover with a parcel bent double and lain across ridge pole—thus having a close and tolerable compact stalk-roof, filled up of really good provender, if well handled.

Should the farmers of the South-West only keep the description of stock they found here in possession of the Indian race, it would be most assuredly their interest to provide winter food; that this can be done without at all diminishing the food for horse or man, and without very materially affecting one staple crop, I hesitate not to affirm. The crab grass, which is such an intolerable pest to the cotton planter, can be turned to account, to the stock provider—because by the cutting up of the corn-stalk early, the grass will grow sufficient to be moved once, and I doubt not fully equivalent to a ton of good hay per acre—an article that if handled as my friend J. B. Peyton, of Raymond did the past season, is not behind many of your grasses and far superior to our blades.

Another inducement to cut up the stalk is that the pea will have the entire possession of the ground; and certainly if the shade be removed even ten days earlier they will be better. But next to the benefit to cattle—the greatest inducement—instead of having stalk to plow in, and of course be more or less in the way, you have a fine pen of the *real mineral*—next to the hard currency—manure: I shall be able to spread over 200 fair loads of manure, principally from my cow lot. Send me some extra copies of the Farmer—I will send to immediate friends and acquaintances. You may calculate on their sending the needful.

Yours, &c.

M. W. P.

Remarks on Rust, Mildew &c.

(EXTRACTED.)

E. K. Lance, says, strange as it may appear to the reflecting mind, yet such is the fact, that some men will still contend for equivocal generation; that a vegetable can be produced without seed; that when a soil is congenial for any vegetable that it will always be found; that rushes will be produced in wet soils without any previous root; that charlock and thistles will grow from soils brought up from the bottom of deep wells; that fungi and mosses do not come from seed, they being the result of rottenness. Ignorance of the natural history of these vegetables, makes way for conjecturing that they are spontaneous productions, the effect of corruption and not of generation; because no seed appears to the naked eye in the red rust or fungi, on the straw of wheat, or to the eye in a fern bloom, a mushroom, a moss or lichen, it is even now asserted that none exists; and while these humble plants are vilified as the offspring of putrifaction, these sages allow that the oak and the sunflower are dignified with generative faculties because they are apparent. The doctrine of equivocal generation must be assigned to those persons who require an asylum for their ignorance.

The red rust, mildew, blight or red gum, Puccinia Graminis, attacks the

leaf, and then the straw of wheat just at the time of blooming, and until the ripening; and like other parasitical plants destroys the vigorous growth and energy of its parent. Sir Joseph Banks published the result of his observations, founded upon occular demonstration, forty years ago, that this disorder of the wheat was a cryptogamic plant attacking the straw; a fungus, the seeds of which were wafted to, and nourished by wheat. Peculiar weather opens the pores on the surface of the straw, ready to admit the seeds of this fungus; yet with this information, and the accumulated observations of other vegetable physiologists, many of the cultivators of the earth will say that a blight is something generated in the air, and comes with a thick dust and cannot be a seed.

The attacks of the straw generally takes place after much wet, between the blooming and ripening of the seed.

It will well repay the argriculturist to observe with attention the process of this disorder before the wheat comes into ear, during the blooming, ripening, and after the harvest; it may be found throughout these periods in all blighting districts, examine this red rust with a magnifying glass; observe it also when it becomes black and ripe on the straw; it will pay for the examination.

If the magnifier is good, and the rays of the sun be thrown on the plants, it will have the appearance of a bunch of grapes.

When the fungus is in a luxurious growing state, it appears to lift up the skin or epidermis of the straw.

In 1832, Professor Rennie says in a communication to Paxton's Horticultural Register, That last season, wheat crops were extensively infested with a parasitical fungus, popularly termed *Red Rust*, —and as usual in such cases, the most improbable and impossible causes were assigned for this, such as blighting winds, which could no more generate this fungus, than they could have generated a crop of wheat which was infected with it. A notion like this is injurious, in so far as it paralyses the effort of the farmer to obviate the evil, "it being impossible to prevent a blighting wind from blowing through his crops," and having made up his mind that this is the cause, and only cause, he thinks it would be lost time and folly to search after any other. It would be hopeless to reason with those who obstinately persist in holding such an opinion; yet it does not appear to me to be so bad as another opinion to which I shall briefly call your attention, as injurious, by leading to extensive practical error. This opinion or rather theoretical fancy, being that the *Red Rust*, which infects grain, is identical in species with numerous other fungi found on the leaves of other herbaceous plants, and on the leaves of trees; and this fancy has been extensively propagated in books and papers on agriculture and botany, by those who either servilely copy from others, or what is much the same, make their observations with their minds biassed by the opinions of others, and of course shut their eyes to whatever is adverse to such opinions. According to this fancy then, the seed from which the *Red Rust* springs, is wafted into the grain fields from trees, bushes and weeds, and hence it is supposed to be obvious that much good may be done by destroying the trees, bushes and weeds, from whence the baneful parasite is propagated and spread. The trees usually accused, are the maple, the ash, and the elm; the shrubs are the barberry, the rose, and the bramble; the weeds the colt's-foot, the lady's mantle, the nettle and the dandelion, and numerous others.

Now the veriest tyro in cryptogamic botany, knows that the *Rust* as it is popularly called, of these plants, is as different in species as the plants themselves, and therefore it would be no less rational to maintain that a field of wheat would spring up if you sowed barberries, or coltsfoot seed, than the seed of fungusses growing on these should produce wheat fungus. Should it be said that it is the difference of the nutriment of the fungus which causes the difference, I would ask, whether a difference of soil would produce rye or oats where wheat seed only had been sown?

Loydsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, Feb. 19th, 1842.

Dear Sir:

The Western Farmer and Gardener is received, and I highly appreciate the object of the work, and am well pleased with the contents, and the execution of the numbers received. Indeed, as a Grahamite, I might think there is quite enough said about hogs, but so long as men choose to make sepulchres of their stomachs for these porkers, I go in for having the best breeds got up, for so decent a burial. Mr. Lapham's Essays on Lime are very important and deserve great attention. I

may trouble you with a short review of them when he is through. The very just remarks of "A Subscriber" on grafting *old* trees well deserve the public consideration. It has pained me as I have traveled over the State, to see so much money and labor so injudiciously bestowed. Thrifty young trees, not exceeding two or three inches in diameter, may be grafted or budded to advantage. Older ones may be operated on to procure somewhat earlier, a small supply of choice fruit, but never as a matter of final profit. They scarcely ever make good trees, and are liable to sudden decay; and besides the product is directly the fruit of an old tree, which is always inferior, except for a very short time on young limbs. The first expense and after labor also deserve consideration. A grafter will charge from three to five times the cost of a young tree, and after he is done it takes no little labor and care to keep down the young shoots, and to trim away the old limbs as the grafts grow, and when this pruning is not skilfully done, the tree is often entirely ruined. The top of a large tree cannot be changed without injury, but when it is done by persons without practice, and without any knowledge of the physiology of vegetation, it is no wonder the effects are so disastrous. Other objections to this mode of grafting are that the operators are often either unskilful or without principle, and the public have very little opportunity of knowing their qualifications. Hence the kinds inserted are frequently very inferior, and sometimes worse than those cut off. Indeed it is well believed, grafts are sometimes cut from one neighbor's trees, and inserted in those of the next. It has been remarked that some of these grafters set out with no great supply of grafts, and that their stock little diminishes as they progress. In almost nothing are the public so easily deceived, whether they bring trees or have grafts set. A natural tree, or grafts taken from it, looks just as well to them as the very best kind, and hence the great and imposing necessity of dealing only with honest men, whether young trees are bought or grafts inserted in old ones. I suppose it has been chiefly the dishonesty of grafters and nursery-men, that has led a "A Subscriber" to suppose that fine varieties from the north deteriorate in Ohio. They generally improve. Manning thinks they almost always do, but seedlings from Ohio, he considers worthless in New England. No kind should be extensively cultivated anywhere, until it has been proved to be adapted to the soil and climate. I however know of no instance in which New England fruit, known to be good at home, has proved bad here, on the contrary their fine varieties are so with us. But trees from old England, and the old world generally, very often prove inferior in the United States, and these are too frequently propagated by the thoughtless or dishonest nursery-men, and sold to the unsuspecting.

Much reflection and extensive observation have fully satisfied me that it is the interest of the community, to sustain public nurseries, conducted by persons of knowledge and established reputations for intelligence in their profession and of high moral integrity. Nothing can be easier than to cheat a man in a tree, and hence no man should trust himself to buy or deal in the article with any other than an honest man. The greatest scoundrel may give his trees or grafts "*a great name*," and it is thus "A Subscriber," and others may have been deceived. Individuals cannot well do their own grafting, and if they could, few have the leisure or inclination to undertake the drudgery of thoroughly studying the subject and collecting, from every available source, the best kinds, not to mention the very considerable expense attending it. The public nurseryman should perform all this. He should do more. He should plant on his own ground, all the most approved kinds, and demonstrate to the public, which are the very best, for the various purposes desired. He should go further and commence the originating of varieties, highly adapted to our climate and soil.

But I am trespassing on your patience, and I only took up my pen to ask you to do me a favor. If "A Subscriber" is a man of character, as doubtless he is, please send him a note immediately, asking him to send me grafts of the Rome-beauty, or Gillett's seedling, and its description and history. I could get them from Wheeling if sent there by steamboat, or any gentleman travelling through on the National Road could leave them at the inn in Loydsville; or three *cock-shoots* or small terminal grafts, three inches long each, can be put up in moistened brown paper, covered with a wrapper, and directed and forwarded by mail to Hon. B. S. Cowan or any other member of Congress, with a request to forward them to me. Also

as you and your agents, and Mr. Affleck, are passing about, you could do me and the lovers of good fruit, very great service by devoting a portion of your time to the subject, and sending to me grafts of all seedling varieties worthy of trial in my collection, I will promise you and the public a faithful trial and report of all such. Kentucky and Tennessee seem to me to be very favorable localities for the production of fine varieties—especially of pears, cherries and peaches, and little doubt there may be such if found out. Some fine apples originated in Virginia, but as yet I have none from Kentucky or Tennessee, though it is very likely there are such. I sincerely hope you will consider this matter and that it may seem to you worthy of attention.

With respect, I am yours,
ELI NICHOLS.

On the Cultivation and Management of forced Cucumbers in Hot-beds.

(BY J. W. RUSSELL, WORCESTER, MASS.)

When early cucumbers are wanted, the first necessary step to take is, to procure a sufficient quantity of horse dung, with a good portion of the strawy litter mixed with it. This ought to be well prepared, before making up the bed, in the following manner:—

Having obtained fresh dung from the stable, at least *one month* before it is intended to make up the bed for the fruiting plants, it should be laid into a round heap, on a high and dry place, and watered if the dung is dry, and turned over three or four times, being mindful to shake the whole well to pieces with a fork at the different times of turning it over. The outside of the heap should be placed in the middle, and the middle at the outside at each time of turning it, in order that the whole may be well mixed and fermented together. If any of the manure appears dry, it should be made wet by the application of water; in fact, the two extremes must be guarded against, that is, it should not be *too wet* or *too dry*. The dung having been prepared as thus proposed, it will, at the end of a month's time, be in a proper state for making the bed: every gardener knows that what is here recommended is of the utmost importance in order to be successful in forcing the cucumber.

Before making the bed, collect brush-wood, or old stumps of trees, &c., to form a drainage at the bottom, one foot high; if this be not done, water from heavy rains would chill the bed, by flooding the ground all around it. After the bed has been made four of five weeks, the manure will become dry from the heat evaporating, and will therefore require water in large quantities to be poured into holes that have been perforated in various parts of the bed, for that purpose: the drainage will allow the superabundance of water to pass off freely, and no unwholsome steam will arise to injure the plants. If the bed is made in the month of March, it should be built at least three feet high, spreading the dung evenly, and gently beating it down with a fork: by the middle of May, the bed will not be more than eighteen inches high, therefore it will be immediately perceived that three feet of manure, in the first start, will not be too much.

Having formed the bed or beds, put on the frames and lights, and shut up close till the heat rises; then give air night and day, sufficient only to allow the steam to pass off, and once or twice a week fork the surface over about six inches deep, to sweeten it, and in this operation if any of the manure appears dry, water it. The rank steam having passed away, and the bed being quite sweet, it will be ready for the earth in which the plants are to be grown; this should be composed of a good friable loam, with about one third of well rotted manure thoroughly mixed with it, adding a portion of coarse sand, if the mould be deficient of it; then place about one bushel of this compost on the bed, under the centre of each light. The next day, the plants may be put out, placing two in each hill, and about six inches from the glass. When the roots make their appearance all around the hill, which they will do in about a week, or less time perhaps, cover them over about one inch with the same kind of soil as that in which the plants are growing, and continue to do so every few days for three or four weeks. By following this method the plants will grow rapidly; but if the whole bed is earthed over a few days after the plants have been put out, they will not flourish or grow so vigorously in three weeks as they would in one week with the treatment I have proposed; the great quantity of soil will chill the bed, and prevent the heat from rising freely. Be sure to keep in the frames watering-pots, filled with soft water, for the purpose of watering the plants, as cold water from a pump or draw-well would chill the soil, and materially retard the growth of the plants.

If the practice of growing the plants in the hill and adding the soil every two or three days, as just recommended, (which will be found to be decidedly the best plan,) is carefully followed, it will be about three weeks before the frame is wholly earthed over with the compost; in a short time there will be an abundance of cucumbers, and the vines will continue all through the summer to bear plenty of fruit, if attention is given to pruning and thinning them out occasionally, and supplying the roots with a bountiful quantity of water.

A small one-light frame is the most suitable for raising the plants in, as it saves both time and trouble. The bed ought to be made as recommended for the fruiting plants; the seed to be sown in No. 1 pots, only two in each pot. When the plants make their appearance, give air every day, if it be only by propping up the sash half an inch; if the weather is cold and windy, place a bass mat over the part where the air is admitted, in order that the young plants may not be chilled by the cold wind.

By sowing the seed as here advised, the plants can be re-potted two or three times, and receive no check in their growth. When the plants have made their second leaf, which will be large and rough, they must be stopped, by taking off the centre or leader with the finger and thumb; this will be the means of making them throw out their side shoots, which will be strong and vigorous. The same plan of stopping the shoots is to be practiced in the fruiting beds occasionally. Remember always to stop the shoots one or two joints *above* the *fruit*, and cut out some of the vines, especially such as are found to produce nothing but male flowers. Attention must also be given to the impregnation of the flowers in the early months, before the plants are fully exposed to the air, or the bees or the wind can perform the same operation for the gardener. This is particularly necessary, or the fruit will not swell freely, or attain a good size.

I would add, that the long prickly cucumber is the most desirable sort for forcing, and also for bearing throughout the season.

J. W. RUSSELL.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 1842.

[Hovey's Magazine.]

Fruits Cultivated in Mississippi.

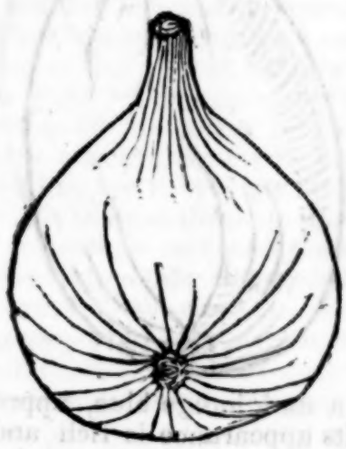
Mr. Affleck:

Your request to be furnished with an article on the fruits cultivated or produced in Mississippi, is complied with, rather from a desire to oblige, than with the expectation of affording any very accurate information. My own observation or experience is too imperfect to render this crude communication either useful or interesting. It may, however, induce others more competent, through the medium of your columns, to correct the errors, and supply the difficiencies of this brief notice.

In that event, I in common with the other readers of your valuable magazine, will be benefitted and instructed.

Of the fruits peculiar to the south, we have the Fig and the Pomegranite.

The fig, of which we have three varieties, flourishing without protection, is of a most delicate and agreeable flavor, of which no adequate idea can be formed from the dried fig of commerce. The most common is the yellow.



It is of good size, flattened at the end, and distinguished from the other varieties by a somewhat rough and caustic skin. The fig Celeste is smaller, oval in form, and of a pur-

ple hue, inclining to pink: its skin is smooth and its flavor most delicious. These va-

rieties *never fail* in this climate to produce most abundantly. No other tree can vie with them in the quantity of fruit they yield. They produce three crops, as it is termed, an interval of a few weeks intervening between the maturity of each. The first and last crops, are inconsiderable in quantity. The first in size of the fruit is fine —the last in maturity and flavor indifferent. The second crop matures in May and June, continues to ripen for a period of several weeks, and is the most abundant and excellent. The third variety produces much the largest fruit. It is egg shaped, has a very smooth glossy

skin, of a dark indigo blue, approaching black. Its appearance is rich and flavor good, but produces much more sparingly, and less certainly than the other kinds. The tree is less hardy, and is liable to be injured by severe cold. A fourth variety, is sometimes cultivated, the fruit large and showy, varying in color from a scarlet near the stem, to a dark purple at the extremity. The tree is however, very diminutive, and requires protection in winter. The fig is propagated readily from cuttings, and produces fruit abundantly the third year. The trees, especially those of the two first mentioned varieties branch near the ground, and spread over a considerable space. The largest and most vigorous, are those producing the yellow fruit, which attain, to the height sometimes, of fifteen or twenty feet, and to twelve or fourteen inches in diameter in the trunk.

No fruit tree with us, is so healthy or less infested by insects. Bees revel in its sweets, and it is very valuable for poultry. In short, from its *never failing*, and abundant production, it merits the first rank among our fruits.

The Pomegranate is produced on a small bush or shrub, seldom more than six or eight feet in height. The fruit varies in size from one fourth of a pound, to a pound in weight, growing singly or in clusters of three or four together. A thick rind of a dull yellow, tinged with red, encloses the grains, wnich are separated in layers by a thin white membrane. The brilliant semi-transparent, ruby coat and pulp, enclosing the seed has a rich appearance, and an agreeable, slightly acid flavor. It is more ornamental than useful and most prized as an embellishment for, or as an appendage to the desert.

Perhaps in no other country does the Peach flourish in greater variety or attain to such richness of flavor. The long continued, and fervid heats of our climate is highly favorable to its maturity. It is however, by no means a certain fruit. An early spring is apt to bring it prematurely into bloom, and expose it to be cut off by the frosts in the latter part of March or first of April. Here, as in other climates the tree as well as the fruit, is frequently injured or destroyed by the worm. I am satisfied, however, that by planting on a northern exposure, the blooming may be retarded, and the production of fruit be rendered much more certain, and by giving swine free access to the orchard when bearing, we should have little cause to complain of the worm, provided the trees themselves be sound in the first instance, and be not planted contiguous to those that are old and infected. From too great neglect in these particulars, the trees get early to decay, yet there are orchards here, which have been in bearing for nearly twenty years, and the trees appear still to be vigorous and healthy. The finest varieties ripen with us in July and August, and we have some very good in June.

The *October* peaches are not worth cultivating in this country.

In this section of the State an orchard, properly speaking is rarely to be seen; the cultivation of fruit trees being confined in a great degree to a few good varieties, planted in the garden or yard. In the middle or northern counties, orchards of considerable extent are becoming more common.

It has generally been thought that our climate is unfavorable to the production of the apple. We have, however, some excellent varieties, and the trees appear healthy, and seldom fail to produce fruit abundantly.

The most common and best variety I am acquainted with, is a flat apple, of a pale, orange color striped with red, ripening in succession on the same tree, from the middle of July to the middle of September. It is firm and solid, acid but well flavored, and well suited for baking or drying. None of our apples, however will keep more than a week or ten days, when gathered. Perhaps those varieties that would mature later in the season, would keep better.

The pippin, russet and a variety resembling the hard red, but ripening earlier, have succeeded well. None however, seem so well adapted to our climate as a Sweet apple which has been quite common in the State for more than thirty years. Its form is oblong, similar to the nonpareil of Coxe, but it is somewhat larger, not indented at the stem, which is thick and fleshy, as in the American pippin. The skin is smooth, of a delicate red, except on the side opposite the sun, which is of a pale green. The flesh is very white and entirely destitute of acid.

It is unfit for cooking, and is not much prized. It is very prolific. Its appearance is handsome, free from rot or other disease, and the fruit continues on the trees for a long period.

The wild crab is common in our forests: It differs entirely from the Siberia Crab in form being quite flat, and rather under the size of the " Pome d'Apis." It is very sour, and somewhat astringent and is only fit for sweetmeats, for which purpose it is much used, affording a very firm and transparent conserve.

The pear succeeds well, but as yet not many varieties have been introduced into the State, and these have not been much disseminated. The Summer Bon-Cretion is the most common and best we have. It ripens in June and is apt to rot very soon after maturity, especially if there be much rain at that period. The earlest variety I am acquainted with is the small musk or Spice pear. It is of a brownish yellow, somewhat mealy, and of pleasant flavor.

We have also the "Winter Ruslet," a fine small baking pear. In this climate, it ripens about the last of August. It is not fit for table fruit, and will not keep 'till winter.—It is valuable for drying, by which means it is readily preserved, and is by many, esteemed preferable to the apple for that purpose. It is also the most suitable variety of the pear for sweet meats. The Seckle pear has lately been introduced.

The Quince succeeds admirably. It is, next to the fig, the most certain, and is perhaps the most generally cultivated fruit we have.

Cherries,—we have none except the small black cherry of the forests, which, by-the-bye, makes a very rich, highly flavored, bounce or cordial. The Morillo I have seen most frequently tried. They produced very little fruit, and soon decayed. The general opinion is that none of the varieties of the tame cherry will succeed with us.

The Apricot is but little cultivated. Few persons have succeeded in producing this fruit in any perfection.

The Nectarine is occasionally cultivated, but is indifferent, and very subject to be destroyed by the gum.

Of Plums, the only kinds generally cultivated, are the red and yellow Chickasaw. They are similar in size and form, resembling in this respect, the Drap D'Or, or yellow gage. The skin is very smooth, and destitute of the downy or powdered appearance which characterize other varieties:—They are very juicy and sweet; the flesh is yellow, adheres to the stone, and is somewhat tart and astringent. The yellow, when fully matured, is semi-transparent. They ripen in May, but blooming very early, are subject to be cut off by latter frosts. The tree, as well as the fruit, is also much infested by the worm.

Little success has atttended the cultivation of the fine varieties common to the north. There are two or three varieties of the wild plum common in our forests. They are of smaller size, firm, dry, and very tart, generally inclining to a crimson color. These ripen late in the season—are much used for preserving, and afford a very beautiful and finely flavored jelley.

The Banpan, or Custard apple, and the Persimon are common in our forests.

The Strawberry grows spontaneously in some parts of our State. In our gardens they require a degree of care and attention in their cultivation which few seem willing to bestow upon them. They are therefore produced to a very limited extent.

The Raspberry can be produced with less trouble, but is rarely cultivated.

The Dewberry, and the Bramble or Blackberry, grow spontaneously in the greatest profusion.

We possess three varieties of na-

tive grapes, none of which are cultivated, but abound in our forests. The Muscadine is produced on a smooth solid vine, resembling the scuppernong, the bark not scaling off, as with other vines. The fruit, which is black, is of the size of an ounce ball, growing singly, and not in bunches, as other grapes. The skin is very thick. It is juicy and sweet, but has a large insoluble pulp. This vine attaches itself to trees of small or medium size, and is a very prolific and certain bearer.

The Choke grape grows on the richest soils, and in the densest forests. The vines attain to an extraordinary size, and are not unusually met with of six or eight inches in diameter, climbing to the top of the loftiest oaks, and not unfrequently finding their first support on some branch thirty or forty feet from the ground. These are evidently of great age, coeval with the trees themselves. The berries do not exceed in size that of a large buckshot, are black, and in close contact, forming a very compact, solid bunch. The fruit is dry, and somewhat astringent, when fully ripe. which is not until late in the fall; its flavor is not unpleasant. The fruit hangs on the vine until after frost.

The third variety is a very minute black, acid, juicy grape, but from its small size, held in no esteem. These grapes seem remarkably healthy, and are not affected by rot or mildew.

Several other varieties have been introduced: among them, the Isabella, Catawba, Madeira, Cape, &c.; a few vinyards have been planted, and wine has been made in small quantities. Upon the whole, our climate is perhaps too humid to allow of much success. The grape is found very liable to rot when ripening, particularly when we have rains at that period. The produce rarely makes an adequate return for the attention bestowed on its cultivation. It succeeds, however, much better in our towns or cities, which is perhaps to be attributed to the numerous fires, and the reflection of the sun on the walls and buildings which has a tendency to correct the dampness of the atmosphere.

Of Nuts, we have the pacan, the chestnut, cingupin, and hazlenut, as well as the black walnut, and several varieties of the hickorynut, among them the thin shelled, or shellbark. The pacan grows chiefly in the low grounds of the Mississippi and its tributaries. This nut is exported in considerable quantities, and is highly esteemed. The trees are sometimes cultivated on the uplands, and in a good rich soil, attain to a large size, and produce in about twelve years. The chestnut and hazlenut are most common in the northern parts of the State.

Melons.—The watermelon, of which we have several varieties, attains to great perfection, and are produced in large quantities. We have also the citron and nutmeg, melons which are very prolific, and highly flavored.

B. L. C. WAILES.

January, 1842.

Portrait of Florida.

We present our readers in this number, with a portrait of Mr. Mahard's splendid cow, Florida. She was purchased, with her calf, Kate Kearney, at Major Clarkson's sale, on the 27th of June, 1838, for $1,075. Roan, calved the 1st of April, 1836: got by young Bolivar; he by the imported bull, Bolivar; (804) his dam (Dr. Roger's Beauty,) by imported Glocester; (1014) Beauty's dam (Dr. Roger's Silver Skin,) by imported Champion, (864) out of Snow-ball; her dam (Virginia) by imported General; Florida's dam, Pennsylvania, a roan, was by imported Bolivar; (804) dam by imported Glocester; (1014) gr. dam by imported Champion; (866) gr. g. dam by young Comet.

We beg to refer our readers, and particularly the breeders of this country, to Mr. Mahard's advertisement on the cover of this number, by which it will be seen, it is his intention to sell off his entire stock of Durhams, without reserve, on Thursday, the 30th day of June next. Being personally acquainted with Mr. Mahard's stock, we have no hesitation in recommending them strongly, to the notice and consideration of all persons wishing to improve their breed of cattle, assuring them they will find a number of animals in the collection, that it will be difficult to surpass, either in fineness of form or milking properties. Lady Ann, one of the number, Mr. Mahard assures us, gave 32 quarts of rich milk per day. Mr. Mahard's stock of Berkshires is numerous, of the very choicest kind, and bred with the greatest care. It is not his intention to offer any of them for public sale on this occasion, though by private contract, he will sell any that may be desired by any gentleman attending the sale; and it is presumed that he will be able to present

FLORIDA

to the notice of the breeders of berkshires as large and fine a collection as was ever at one time and place, exhibited in this country.

For the Western Farmer and Gardener.

J. Mahard Jr., in reply to Dr. Martin.

In reply to Dr. Martin in the Kentucky Farmer of March 26th., I will *absolutely* "confine myself to the proposed trial of feeding," without diverging into the origin and progress of it.

I am prepared at any time to feed—my sole object is to distinctly test the feeding qualities of the two breeds of hogs. I wish no equivocation or withdrawal of attention from the subject of controversy—no proposition of bringing in other breeds, or indeed anything to divert the mind of those interested from the subject matter before the farming community.

Dr. Martin's proposition is to feed Woburns against Berkshires, but his great difficulty appears to have been to select such pigs, as in his opinion would stand the test; and consequently he has put it off until such time as he could meet with something that would be undeniable.

My pigs will be the best that I can select, at the particular time when the Dr. is ready, be that when it may. I have no difficulty as to time. The Berkshires run so even, that I am not in the same dilemma that the Dr. is, in selection, and though I may take what I imagine some of my best pigs for the trial, I have all the time others equal to any I can so pick out, and I wish it to be clearly understood that any amount of Berkshires can be made to do what this selection of mine perform. This, though nothing between myself and the Dr. is of importance to breeders. I can have pigs ready agreeable to the Dr.'s proposition, the 15th of June, and will do so if the arrangement is clearly understood.

The propriety of feeding September pigs for 15 months has been suggested to me, but for my part I would as soon feed spring pigs as any other, and I leave the settlement of the matter entirely in the hands of Major Geo. W. Williams whose call for my pigs, I shall be ready to answer at any time.

JOHN MAHARD, Jr.

Driving Cattle.

I have often witnessed the infliction of cruelties on dumb beasts accused of sullenness, by persons attempting to lead or drive an animal alone. This subject was brought to my mind so forcibly a few days since, by a neighbor sending a boy to lead a heifer a distance of several miles, by a rope attached to her horns and nose, that I determined to write a line upon it. The restiveness of cattle in such cases is caused by skittishness. The remedy is simple and efficient. Fasten a board before the face, in the usual manner of blinding breachy cattle, and the wildest cow or heifer may be led or driven with perfect ease.—*Maine Cultivator.*

From the Nashville (Tennessee,) Agriculturist.

Kentucky Blue Grass (Greensward, Poa Pratensis.)

The best time for sowing is as soon as you get ready after October, but if you sow before the middle of March, you may expect a good stand, particularly if the season is wet.

Land.—Old fields, where the sun can exert all his powers, produce blue grass in the greatest abundance, and always of the best quality. The past fall we visited Mark R. Cockrill's farm, and saw old fields on which former occupants were threatened with starvation, yielded the richest grass. It was remarkable that his mares and sucking colts, on these pastures, without grain, were fatter, if possible, than we ever saw "the noble animal" on other treatment. But inasmuch as cultivated grounds are generally used for other purposes, the beginner is informed that woodland, particularly where the timber is not too loose, will produce good grass.

Preparation.—If you intend old land for pasture, break up the fields, and sow them in oats in February. Then put ten pounds of blue grass seed, a half a gallon of red clover seed, and if a little timothy or orchard grass be sprinkled on so much the better. The clover, timothy and orchard grass will give a quick pasture and afford protection to the blue grass till it gets a strong hold, after which no other grass can contend with it. If woodland is to be sown, take off the logs, brush, leaves, &c., and if the undergrowth could be taken out, it would be much better. After the land is cleaned, harrow it well, then sow your grass seed at the rate of ten or twelve pounds to the acre, but if you put on fifteen or twenty pounds, you will scarcely ever regret it. The rains will sufficiently cover the seed to insure vegetation.

Agricultural Statistics, as estimated for 1841, by the Commissioner of Patents.

Table I.

	STATES, &c.	Population according to the census of 1840.	Present population, estimated on the annual average increase for ten years.	No. of bushels of wheat.	Number of bushels of barley.	Number of bushels of oats.	Number of bushels of rye.	Number of bush. of buckwheat.	Number of bushels of Indian corn.
1	Maine,	501,973	522,059	987,412	360,267	1,119,425	143,458	53,020	988,549
2	N. Hampshire,	284,574	286,622	426,816	125,964	1,312,127	317,418	106,301	191,275
3	Massachusetts,	737,699	762,257	189,571	157,903	1,276,491	509,205	91,273	1,905,273
4	Rhode Island,	108,830	111,156	3,407	69,139	188,668	37,973	3,276	471,022
5	Connecticut,	309,978	312,440	95,090	31,594	1,431,454	805,222	334,008	1,521,191
6	Vermont,	291,948	293,906	512,461	55,243	2,601,425	241,061	231,122	1,167,219
7	New York,	2,428,921	2,531,003	12,309,041	2,301,041	21,896,205	2,723,241	2,325,911	11,441,256
8	New Jersey,	373,306	383,802	919,043	13,009	3,745,061	1,908,984	1,007,340	5,134,366
9	Pennsylvania,	1,724,033	1,799,193	12,872,219	203,858	20,872,591	6,942,643	2,485,132	14,969,472
10	Delaware,	78,085	78,351	317,105	5,119	937,105	35,162	13,127	2,164,507
11	Maryland,	470,019	474,613	3,747,652	3,773	2,827,365	671,420	80,966	6,998,124
12	Virginia,	1,239,797	1,245,475	10,010,105	83,025	12,962,108	1,317,574	297,109	33,987,255
13	North Carolina,	753,419	756,505	2,183,026	4,208	3,832,729	256,765	18,469	24,116,253
14	South Carolina,	594,398	597,040	963,162	3,794	1,374,562	49,064	85	14,987,474
15	Georgia,	691,392	716,506	1,991,162	12,897	1,525,623	64,723	542	21,749,227
16	Alabama,	590,756	646,996	869,554	7,941	1,476,670	55,558	60	21,594,354
17	Mississippi,	375,651	443,457	305,091	1,784	697,235	11,978	69	5,985,724
18	Louisiana,	352,411	379,967	67	——	109,425	1,897	——	6,224,147
19	Tennessee,	829,210	858,670	4,873,584	5,197	7,457,818	322,579	19,145	46,285,359
20	Kentucky,	779,828	798,210	4,096,113	16,860	6,825,974	1,652,108	9,669	40,787,120
21	Ohio,	1,519,467	1,647,779	17,979,647	245,905	15,995,112	854,191	666,541	35,452,161
22	Indiana,	685,866	754,232	5,282,864	33,618	6,606,086	162,026	56,371	33,195,108
23	Illinois,	476,183	584,917	4,026,187	102,926	6,964,410	114,656	69,549	23,424,474
24	Missouri,	383,102	432,350	1,110,542	11,515	2,580,641	72,144	17,135	19,725,146
25	Arkansas,	97,574	111,010	2,132,030	950	236,941	7,772	110	6,039,450
26	Michigan,	212,267	248,331	2,896,721	151,263	2,915,102	42,306	127,504	3,058,290
27	Florida Ter.,	54,477	58,425	624	50	13,561	320	——	694,205
28	Wisconsin Ter,	30,945	37,133	297,541	14,529	511,527	2,342	13,525	521,244
29	Iowa Ter.,	40,112	51,834	234,115	1,342	301,498	4,675	7,873	1,547,215
30	D. of Columbia,	43,712	46,978	10,105	317	12,694	5,009	312	43,725
	Total,	17,069,453	17,835,217	91,642,957	5,024,731	130,607,623	19,333,474	7,953,544	387,380,185

	STATES, &c.	Number of bushels of potatoes.	Number of tons of hay.	No. of tons of flax and hemp	Number of lbs of tobacco gathered	Number of lbs. of cotton	Number of lbs. of rice.	No. of lbs. of silk cocoons	Number of lbs. of sugar.	Number of gallons of wine.
1	Maine	10,912,821	713,285	40	7	——	——	527	263,592	2,349
2	N. H.	6,573,405	505,217	28	26	——	——	692	169,719	104
3	Mass.	4,947,805	617,663	9	87,955	——	——	98,432	496,341	207
4	R. Island	1,003,170	69,881	½	454	——	——	745	55	801
5	Conn.	3,002,142	497,204	45	547,694	——	——	93,611	56,372	1,924
6	Verm.	9,112,008	924,379	31	710	——	——	5,684	5,119,264	109
7	N. York	30,617,009	3,472,118	1,508	984	——	——	3,425	11,102,070	5,162
8	N. Jer.	2,486,482	401,833	2,197	2,566	——	——	3,116	67	9,311
9	Penn.	9,747,343	2,004,162	2,987	415,908	——	——	17,324	2,894,016	16,115
10	Del'ware	213,090	25,007	54	365	352	——	2,963	——	296
11	Mar'land	827,363	87,351	507	26,152,810	5,484	——	5,677	39,892	7,763
12	Virginia	2,889,265	367,602	26,141	79,450,192	2,402,117	3,084	5,341	1,557,206	13,504
13	N. Car.	3,131,086	111,571	10,705	20,026,830	34,437,581	3,324,132	4,929	8,924	31,572
14	S. Car.	2,713,425	25,729	——	69,524	43,927,171	66,897,244	4,792	31,461	671
15	Georgia	1,644,235	17,507	13	175,411	116,514,211	13,417,209	5,185	357,611	8,117
16	Ala.	1,793,773	15,353	7	286,976	84,854,118	156,469	4,902	10,650	354
17	Miss.	1,705,461	604	21	155,307	148,504,395	861,711	158	127	17
18	Lou.	872,563	26,711	——	129,517	112,511,263	3,765,541	881	88,189,315	2,911
19	Tenn.	2,018,632	33,106	3,724	35,168,040	20,872,433	8,455	5,724	275,557	692
20	Ky.	1,279,519	90,360	8,827	56,678,674	607,456	16,848	3,405	1,409,172	2,261
21	Ohio,	6,004,183	1,112,651	9,584	6,486,164	——	——	6,278	7,109,423	11,122
22	Indiana	1,830,952	1,213,634	9,110	2,375,365	165	——	495	3,914,184	10,778
23	Illinois	2,633,156	214,411	2,143	863,623	196,231	598	2,345	415,756	616
24	Mo.	815,259	57,204	20 547	10,749,454	132,109	65	169	327,165	27
25	Arkansas	367,010	695	1,545	185,548	7,038,186	5,987	171	2,147	——
26	Mich.	2,911,507	141 525	944	2,249	——	——	984	1,894,372	——
27	Florida	271,105	1,045	2¼	74,963	6,009,201	495,625	376	269,146	——
28	Wiscon.	454,819	35,603	3	311	——	——	25	147,816	——
29	Iowa	261,306	19,745	459	9,616	——	——	——	51,425	——
30	D. Col.	43,725	1,449	——	59,578	——	——	916	——	32
	Total,	113,183,619	12,804,705	101,181¾	240,187,118	578,008,473	88,952,968	279,272	126,164,644	125,715

Census Statistics of various articles for 1839, not embraced in Table I.

Table II.

	STATES, &c.	Pounds of wool.	Pounds of hops.	Pounds of wax.	Live Stock. Horses and mules.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1	Maine,	1,465,551	36,940	3,723½	59,208	327,255	649,264	117,386
2	New Hampshire,	1,260,517	243,425	1,345	43,892	275,562	617,390	121,671
3	Massachusetts,	941,906	254,795	1,196	61,484	282,574	378,226	143,221
4	Rhode Island,	183,830	113	165	8,024	36,891	90,146	30,659
5	Connecticut,	889,870	4,573	3,897	34,650	238,650	403,462	131,961
6	Vermont,	3,699,235	48,137	4,660	62,402	384,341	1,681,819	203,800
7	New York,	9,845,295	447,250	52,795	474,543	1,911,244	5,113,777	1,900,065
8	New Jersey,	397,207	4,531	10,061	70,502	220,202	219,285	261,443
9	Pennsylvania,	3,048,564	49,481	33,107	365,129	1,172,665	1,767,620	1,503,964
10	Delaware,	64,404	746	1,088	14,421	53,883	39,247	74,228
11	Maryland,	488,201	2,357	3,674	92,220	225,714	257,922	416,943
12	Virginia,	2,538,374	10,597	65,020	326,438	1,024,148	1,293,772	1,992,155
13	North Carolina,	625,044	1,063	110,920	166,602	617,371	538,279	1,649,716
14	South Carolina,	299,170	93	15,857	129,921	572,608	232,981	878,532
15	Georgia,	371,303	773	19,799	157,540	884,414	267,107	1,457,755
16	Alabama,	220,353	825	25,226	143,147	668,018	163,243	1,423,873
17	Mississippi,	175,196	154	6,835	109,227	623,197	128,367	1,001,209
18	Louisiana,	49,283	115	1,012	99,888	381,248	98,072	323,220
19	Tennessee,	1,060,332	850	50,907	341,409	822,851	741,593	2,926,607
20	Kentucky,	1,786,847	742	39,445	395,853	787,098	1,008,240	2,310,533
21	Ohio,	3,685,315	62,195	38,950	430,527	1,217,874	2,028,401	2,099,746
22	Indiana,	1,237,919	38,591	30,647	241,036	619,980	675,982	1,623,608
23	Illinois,	650,007	17,742	29,173	199,235	626,274	395,672	1,495,254
24	Missouri,	562,265	789	56,461	196,032	433,875	348,018	1,271,161
25	Arkansas,	64,943		7,079	51,472	188,786	42,151	393,058
26	Michigan,	153,375	11,381	4,533	30,144	185,190	99,618	295,890
27	Florida Territory,	7,285		75	12,043	118,081	7,198	92,680
28	Wisconsin Territory,	6,777	133	1,474	5,735	30,269	3,462	51,383
29	Iowa Territory,	23,039	83	2,132	10,794	38,049	15,354	104,899
30	District of Columbia,	707	28	44	2,145	3,274	706	4,673
	Total,	35,802,114	1,238,502	628,303½	4,335,669	14,971,586	19,311,374	26,301,293

	STATES, &c.	Live Stock. Poultry of all kinds, estimated value.	Value of the products of the dairy.	Value of the products of the orchard.	Value of home made, or family goods.	Gardens. Value of produce of market gard'ners.	Value of produce of nurseries & florists.	Nurseries. Numb'r of men employed.	Capital invested.
1	Maine,	$123,171	$1,496,902	$149,384	$804,397	$51,579	$460	689	$84,774
2	New Hampshire,	107,092	1,638,543	239,979	538,303	18,085	35	21	1,460
3	Massachusetts,	178,157	2,373,299	389,177	231,942	283,904	111,814	292	43,170
4	Rhode Island,	61,702	223,229	32,098	51,180	67,741	12,604	207	240,274
5	Connecticut,	176,629	1,376,534	296,232	226,162	61,936	18,114	202	126,346
6	Vermont,	131,578	2,008,737	213,944	674,548	16,276	5,600	48	6,677
7	New York,	1,153,413	10,496,021	1,701,935	4,636,547	499,126	75,980	525	258,558
8	New Jersey,	336,953	1,328,032	464,006	201,625	249,613	26,167	1,233	125,116
9	Pennsylvania,	685,801	3,187,292	618,179	1,303,093	232,912	50,127	1,156	857,475
10	Delaware,	47,265	113,828	28,211	62,116	4,035	1,120	9	1,100
11	Maryland,	218,765	457,466	105,740	176,050	133,197	10,591	619	48,841
12	Virginia,	754,698	1,480,488	705,765	2,441,672	92,359	38,799	173	19,900
13	North Carolina,	544,125	674,349	386,006	1,413,242	28,475	48,581	20	4,663
14	South Carolina,	396,364	577,810	52,275	930,703	38,187	2,139	1,058	210,980
15	Georgia,	449,623	605,172	156,122	1,467,630	19,346	1,853	418	9,213
16	Alabama,	404,994	265,200	55,240	1,656,119	31,978	370	85	58,425
17	Mississippi,	369,482	359,585	14,458	682,945	42,896	499	66	43,060
18	Louisiana,	283,559	153,069	11,769	65,190	240,042	32,415	349	359,711
19	Tennessee,	606,969	472,141	367,105	2,886,661	19,812	71,100	34	10,760
20	Kentucky,	536,439	931,363	434,935	2,622,462	25,071	6,226	350	108,597
21	Ohio,	551,193	1,848,869	475,271	1,853,937	97,606	19,707	149	31,400
22	Indiana,	357,594	742,269	110,055	1,289,802	61,212	17,231	309	73,628
23	Illinois,	309,204	428,175	126,756	993,567	71,911	22,990	77	17,515
24	Missouri,	270,647	100,432	90,878	1,149,544	37,181	6,205	97	37,075
25	Arkansas,	109,468	59,205	10,680	489,750	2,736	415	8	6,036
26	Michigan,	82,730	301,052	16,075	113,955	4,051	6,307	37	24,273
27	Florida Territory,	61,007	23,094	1,035	20,205	11,758	10	60	6,500
28	Wisconsin Territory,	16,167	35,677	37	12,567	3,106	1,025	89	85,616
29	Iowa Territory,	16,529	23,609	50	25,966	2,170	4,200	10	1,698
30	District of Columbia,	3,092	5,566	3,507	1,500	52,895	850	163	42,933
	Total,	9,344,410	33,787,008	7,256,904	29,023,380	2,601,196	593,534	8,553	2,945,774

REMARKS ON THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

In connection with the foregoing Tabular View, it is deemed important to add some general remarks in reference to the crops of 1841, and also particulars relating to the various articles enumerated, and the prospects of the country with regard to them for years to come.

This tabular view has been prepared from the Census statistics taken in 1840, upon the agricultural products of the year 1839 as the basis. These have been carefully compared and estimated by a laborious examination and condensing of a great number of agricultural papers, reports, &c., throughout the Union, together with such other information as could be obtained by recourse to individuals from every section of the country. It is believed to be as correct as with the present data can be reached, although, could the entire attention of a competent person be devoted to the preparation of an annual Register, to be formed by collecting, comparing, and classifying the various items of intelligence, and conducting an extensive correspondence with reference to this subject, an amount of statistical and other information relating to the agricultural products of our country might be furnished which would be exceedingly valuable to the whole nation, and a hundred fold more than repay all the expenditure for accomplishing the object. The statistics professedly derived from the census, which have been published during the past year in various papers and journals, are very incorrect, as any one can assure himself by comparing them with the Recapitulation just issued from the census bureau, by direction of the Secretary of State. They were probably copied from the returns of the marshals of the districts, before they had been suitably compared and corrected.

The estimates of the foregoing Tabular View are doubtless more closely accurate with regard to some portions of the country than others. The numerous agricultural societies in some of the States, with the reports and journals devoted to this branch of industry, afford a means of forming such an estimate as is not to be found in others. Papers of this description, giving a continued record of crops, improvements in seeds, and means of culture, and direction of labor, are more to be relied on in this matter than the mere political or commercial journals, as they cannot be suspected, like these latter, of any design of forestalling or otherwise influencing the market, by their weekly and monthly reports of the crops. Portions, too, of the Census statistics have probably been more accurately taken than others. In assuming them as the basis, reference must also be had to the annual increase of our population, equal to from 300,000 to 400,000, and in some of the States reaching as high as 10 per cent., as estimated by the ten years preceding the year 1840, and also to the diversion of labor from the works of internal improvement carried on by the States, in consequence of which the consumer has become the producer of agricultural products, the prices of articles raised, &c., with the various other causes which might occasion an increase or a decrease in the products of each State, and the sum total of agricultural supply. For convenient reference, the census return, total, of the population of each State, and also the estimated population according to annual increase, are added to the table, in separate columns, beside each other.

The crops of 1839, on which the Census statistics are founded, were, as appears from the notices of that year, very abundant in relation to nearly every product throughout the whole country; indeed, unusually so, compared with the years preceding. Tobacco may be considered an exception; it is described to have been generally a short crop.

The crops of the succeeding year are likewise characterized as abundant. The success which had attended industry in 1839 stimulated many to enter upon a larger cultivation of the various articles produced, while the stagnation of other branches of business drew to the same pursuit a new addition to the laboring force of the population.

Similar causes operated also to a considerable extent the past year. In 1841, the season may be said to have been less favorable in many respects than in the two preceding ones; but the increase of the laboring force, and the amount of soil cultivated, render the aggregate somewhat larger. Had the season been equally favorable, we might probably have rated the increase considerably higher, as the annual average increase of the grains, with potatoes, according to the annual increase of our population, is about 30 millions of bushels. Portions of the country suffered much from a long drought during the last summer, which affected unfavora-

bly the crops more particularly liable to feel its influence, especially grain, corn, and potatoes. In other parts, also, various changes of the weather in the summer and autumn lessened the amount of their staple products below what might have been gathered, had the season proved favorable. Still, there has been no decisive failure, on the whole, in any State, so as to render importation necessary, without the means of payment in some equivalent domestic product, as has been the case in some former years, when large importations were made to supply the deficiency, at cash prices. In the year 1837 not less than 3,921,259 bushels of wheat were imported into the United States. We have now a large surplus of this and other agricultural products for exportation, were a market open to receive them.

A glance at the specific crops is all that can be given. Some notice of this kind seems necessary, and may be highly useful to those who wish to embrace, in a narrow compass, the results of the agricultural industry of our country:

WHEAT.—This is one of the great staple products of several States, the soil of which seems, by a happy combination, to be peculiarly fitted for its culture. Silicious earth, as well as lime, appears to form a requisite of the soil to adapt it for raising wheat to the greatest advantage, and the want of this has been suggested as a reason for its not proving so successful of cultivation in some portions of our country. Of the great wheat-growing States, during the past year, it may be remarked that, in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Southern States, this crop seems not to have repaid so increased an harvest as was promised early in the season. Large quantities of seed were sown, and the expectation was deemed warranted of an unusually abundant increase. But the appearance of the chinch bug and other causes destroyed these hopes. In the northern part of Kentucky the crop "did not exceed one-third of an ordinary one." In some of the States, as in New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, the quantity raised was large, and the grain of a fine quality. The prospect of another year at the West, if we may judge at so early a period, is for an increased crop, as in some fertile sections more than double the usual amount is said to have been sown. The present open winter, however, may prove injurious, and these sanguine expectations not be realized. Indeed, the wheat and rye, as well as other grain crops, are in parts of the country becoming more uncertain, and, without more attention to the variety and culture, many kinds of grain must probably be still more confined to particular sections. Of all the States, Ohio stands foremost in the production of wheat, as she is also peculiarly fitted for all the grains, and the sustaining of a dense population. About one-sixth of the whole amount of the wheat crop of the country is raised by this State. To this succeed, in their order, Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, and North Carolina. In some of the States a bounty is paid on the raising of wheat, which has operated as an inducement to the cultivation of this crop. The amount thus paid out of the State Treasury, in Massachusetts, for two years, was more than $18,000; the bounty was two dollars for every fifteen bushels, and five cents for every bushel above this quantity. Similar inducements might, no doubt, stimulate to still greater improvements and success in this and other products of the soil.

The value of this crop in our country is so universally felt, that its importance will be at once acknowledged. The whole aggregate amount of wheat raised is 91,642,957 bushels, which is nearly equal to that of Great Britain, the wheat crop of which does not annually exceed 100,000,000 of bushels. The supply demanded at home, as an article of food, cannot be less than eight or ten millions, and has been estimated as high as twelve million of barrels of flour, equal to about forty to sixty millions bushels of wheat. The number of flouring mills reported by the last census is 4,364, and the number of barrels of flour 7,404,562. Large quantities of wheat also are used for seed, and for food of the domestic animals, as well as for the purposes of manufacture. The allowance in Great Britain for seed, in the grains in general, as appears from McCulloch, is about one-seventh of the whole amount raised. Probably a much less proportion may be admitted in this country. Wheat is also used in the production of, and as a substitute for, starch. The cotton manufactories of this country are said to consume annually 100,000 barrels of flour for this and similar purposes; and in Lowell alone, 806,000 pounds of

starch, and 3,000 barrels of flour, are said to be used in conducting the mills, bleachery and prints, &c., in the manufactories.

Could the immense surplus amount of this crop, in the West, find access to the ports of Great Britain, as the means of communication are daily becoming more easy and shorter in point of time, it would contribute much to enrich that grain producing section of our country.

Barley.—Comparatively little of this grain is raised in this country, with the exception of New York. Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Illinois, rank next as producers of this crop. As it is raised principally to supply malt for the brewery, and small quantities of it only are used for the food of animals, or for bread, no great increase in this product is to be anticipated. The crop of 1841 appears to have been somewhat less than the usual one in proportion to the population.

Oats.—This grain in several of the States is evidently deemed an important object of cultivation, and large quantities of it are annually produced. As compared with wheat, it has the precedence in all of them, with the exception of Maine, Maryland, Ohio, and Georgia. New York takes the lead in the amount raised. Then follows, very closely, Pennsylvania; then Ohio, Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky. It is a favorite crop, too, in the New England States. The crop of oats, in 1841, is believed to have been somewhat below a full one, and may therefore be considered as not having been so successful as some others, although large quantities of the seed were sown in the States where they are most abundantly cultivated. The consumption of oats in this country is confined particularly to the feeding of horses; but in some parts of Europe this article is used, to a considerable extent, as one of the bread stuffs. It enters to a limited degree, into our articles of exportation, but it is not easy to form any exact estimate of the different appropriations of this crop, at home or abroad.

Rye.—This species of grain is mostly confined to a few States. The proportion which it bears to the other grains is probably greater in the New England States than in any other section of our country. There it likewise, to some extent, forms an article of food for the people. Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Connecticut, may be ranked as the chief producers of this crop; at least, these are among the States where it bears the greatest relative proportion to the other important crops. In 1841 it experienced, in some degree, similar vicissitudes with the other grains, and must likewise be estimated as below the increased crop which a more favorable season would probably have produced. The product of this crop is extensively used in many parts of our country for distillation, although the quantity thus applied has probably materially lessened within the few years past, and will doubtless hereafter undergo a still greater reduction.

Buckwheat.—This must be reckoned among the crops of minor interest in our country. With the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Virginia, Vermont, Michigan, and New Hampshire, very little attention seems to be given to the culture of this grain. In England it is principally cultivated that it may be cut in a green state as fodder for cattle, and the seed is used to feed poultry. In this country it is also applied in a similar manner; and is sometimes ploughed in, as a means of enriching the soil. To a limited extent, the grain is further used as an article of food. The crop of 1841 may be considered as, on the whole, above an average one. This may in part be attributed to the fact that when some of the other and earlier crops failed, resort was had to buckwheat, as a later crop, more extensively than is usual. It is a happy feature in the adaptation of our climate, that the varieties of products are so great as to enable the agriculturist often thus to supply the deficiency in an earlier crop, by greater attention to a later one. There was more buckwheat sown than is commonly the case, and the yield was such as to compensate for the labor and cost of culture.

Maize or Indian Corn.—Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, and Indiana, are, in their order, the greatest producers of this kind of crop. In Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New York, Maryland, Arkansas, and the New England States, it appears to be a very favorite crop. In New England, especially, the aggregate is greater than in any of the grains except oats. More diversity seems to have existed in this crop, in different parts of the country, the past year, than with most of the other products of the soil; and hence it is much

more difficult to form a satisfactory general estimate. In some sections the notices are very favorable, and speak of "good crops," as in portions of New England; of "a more than average yield," as in New Jersey; of being "abundant," as in parts of Georgia; or, "on the whole, a good crop," as in Missouri; "on the whole, a tolerable one," as in Kentucky. In others, the language is of "a short crop," as in Maryland; or "cut off," as in North Carolina; or "below an average," as in Virginia. On the whole, however, from the best estimate which can be made, it is believed to have equalled, if it did not exceed, an average crop. The improvement continually making in the quality of the seed (and this remark is likewise applicable, in various degrees, to other products) augurs well for the productiveness of this indigenous crop, as it has been found that new varieties are susceptible of being used to great advantage. Considered as an article of food for man, and also for the domestic animals, it takes a high rank. No inconsiderable quantities have likewise been consumed in distillation; and the article of kiln-dried meal, for exportation, is yet destined, it is believed, to be of no small account to the corn-growing sections of our country. It will command a good price, and find a ready market in the ports which are open to its reception. But the importance of this crop will doubtless soon be felt in the new application of it to the manufacture of sugar from the stalk, and of oil from the meal. Below will be found some comparisons and deductions on this subject, and a view of the true policy of our country in relation to it and to agricultural industry generally.

Potatoes.—The Tabular View shows, that in quite a number of States the amount of potatoes raised is very great. New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, are the great potato-growing States; more than two-thirds of the whole crop are raised by these States. Two kinds, the common Irish and the sweet potato, as they are called, with the numerous varieties, are embraced in our Agricultural Statistics. When it is recollected that this product of our soil forms a principal article of vegetable food among so large a class of our population, its value will at once be seen. The best common or Irish potatoes, as an article of food for the table, are produced in the higher northern latitudes of our country, as they seem to require a colder and moister soil than corn and the grains generally. It is on their peculiar adaptation in this respect, that Ireland, Nova Scotia, and parts of Canada, are so peculiarly successful in the raising and perfecting of the common or Irish potatoes. It is estimated that, in Great Britain, an acre of potatoes will feed more than double the number of individuals that can be fed from an acre of wheat. It is also asserted that, whenever the laboring class is mainly dependant on potatoes, wages will be reduced to a minimum. If this be true, the advantage of our laboring classes over those of Great Britain, in this respect, is very great. The failure of a crop of potatoes, too, where it is so much the main dependence, must produce great distress and starvation. Such is now the case in Ireland and parts of England and Scotland. Another disadvantage of relying on this crop as a chief article of food for the people is, that it does not admit of being stored up as it is, or converted into some other form for future years, as do wheat and corn. Potatoes also enter largely into the supply of food for the domestic animals; besides which, considerable quantities are used for the purpose of the manufacture of starch, of molasses, and distillation. New varieties, which have been introduced within a few years past, have excited much attention, and many of them have been found to answer a good purpose. Increased improvement, and with yet more successful results in this respect, may be anticipated.

The crop of potatoes in 1841 suffered considerably in many parts of the country, and, perhaps, came nearer to a failure than has been known for some years. In portions of New England and New York this was particularly the case. In other sections, however, if a correct judgment may be formed from the notices of the crop, there appears to have been a more than average increase. In proportion to her population, Vermont may be considered foremost in the cultivation of potatoes. The sweet potato is raised with some success for market as far north as New Jersey, though the quality of the article is not equal to that which is produced in the more southern latitudes. As the climate of the West, compared with that of the Atlantic border, varies perhaps nearly several degrees within the same parallels of latitude, it may be supposed that this variety of the potato can

be cultivated even as high up as Wiskonsan or Iowa, in favorable seasons, with tolerable success.

Hay.—This product was remarkably successful during the past year in particular sections of our country, in others less so. In Maine, and in the New England States generally, there was more than an average yield. In New York, which ranks highest in the Tabular View, it was lighter than usual. In New Jersey, and the middle States generally, it was considered "good;" in the more Southern and Southwestern ones, little, comparatively, is cultivated. In the Northwestern States it appears to have been about an average crop. The extensive prairies of the West admit of being covered with luxuriant crops of grass, of better varieties; and when this is done they will prove far more valuable, both for the purposes of stock, and also raising hay for the Southern market at New Orleans, which is already supplied, to some extent, with this product, brought down the Mississippi, from Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, as well as by the Atlantic coast, from the New England States and New York. Hay is also an article of export, in some quantities, to the West Indies.

Mississippi, County of Hinds.

My Dear Sir:

I know not whether the following lines be, what you would think suited to the Farmer & Gardener, or whether they come within the scope of agricultural improvement. They are of a general tenor, no individual in my eye, intended to show off the errors of the system, and at least to improve agriculturists. Truths often sound very harsh, and frequently very unpalateable; should such occur, your readers of these parts in particular, will bear in mind, I am a Mississippian, born and raised in the South, and never care if I never leave the State—that is, I am content here—and do not desire to offend—tho' to shew themselves in a glass where they may walk up, and each one see himself. With this introductory—Farmers of the South and West, here's to you.

Do you bear in mind that whilst you are laboring to accumulate property that your children require some other of your attention? You have sons, some of you several—there is a youth, with kid gloves, a pair of boots, so fine that a good stout laborer could burst them to pieces with one exertion; his hat so sleek; that nice black coat, with velvet collar, facings, &c; the gold guard chain and watch—but far above price, is that beautiful white linen cambric handkerchief, with rich lace edging, and that little band of gold (not the brass band of N. O.) around his finger. Farmer A., do you know that boy? He is your only son; and of what use will he ever be? His sisters are the better men! Can you support him in this style? I admit you can; but can he keep it up after you divide out, or depart this life?

You have about thirty to thirty-three thousand dollars, no more; you cannot figure out more; you have three girls and that beautiful half girl, called your son; there are four children—say at most, you can give that baby of yours ten thousand dollars—interest at 6 per cent., State interest, $600—and he now spends for you the double of that. Then he must go to the dogs!

Ah, yes, says Farmer B., I always said so. But Farmer B., do you recognise in that long, lank sauntering fellow with a gun on his shoulder, and a pack of dogs at his heels; (and he the greatest dog of the set) do you know him? "Oh, yes! that is John, one of the best shots in all the country." Let us examine him—he is dressed plain enough, and not too much so; has a gun that cost $150; some several dogs, that he procured from a distance, and if fed regularly, as I learn they are, eat as much as would raise 12 young negroes—his horse cost him $350. His father pays pretty good attention to his farm, makes good crops; his mother, a most delightful matron, from good old Virginia; but this youth, is hunting four or five days in the week; knows nothing of business; left school because he was tired of it, and knows little, but some miserable trash as poetry and novels, &c. Well, Farmer B., your son has none of that effeminacy of little A.—How many bales of cotton did you make last year? "Why, a matter of 200, I think, of 400 lbs. each." Very good, that, for I think you only work 30 hands. "Yes, yes, that is all, since I settled William off."

Now this old Farmer B. has seven more children, and to the utmost, can give them, say five hands each, and thus brings up his sons, in idleness and the dissipation of the times. He feels he is rich; keeps his carriage and horses; lives well; buys good decent clothing for his children; none of them put on your gewgaws; but each boy has his horse and gun. Can

they pursue this in after life? Is it a life to raise a *man* to pursue?

But here is Farmer C. He is worth some eighty thousand dollars, clear of debt, with two boys and two young girls; they are all brought up to hard work; they are taught—no, indeed, they inherited it—for taught they never were—to look on no man as worthy and well qualified, unless he be rich; they know not scarcely the common rudiments of an English education—they were brought up with negroes, and of course have low vulgar habits; the eldest son has been off overseeing for two or three years; and tho' his father be rich, he is not even respected by the commonest laborer, for he never spends money to make that class his friends, and really seems to be the laughing stock of every crowd.

Now, these are all specimens of the mode farmers rear their children. While Farmer D. is eternally scolding about his children doing nothing, nor knowing any thing, he never takes the pains or trouble to teach, or put them to work. He is rich himself, owes but little, lives moderately; keeps his carriage, for there is a young Miss yet to marry off; but is not extravagant; his boys at six or seven years old must have a horse, or call one their own; they go to school, but their father never knows what they are studying; unless a book to get, he never examines them, nor enquires of their teacher. Saturday and holidays, they hunt and fish; if their father asks them to do any thing, it is, "father, I want to go with Robert, and Thomas, and J——, to hunt." Well, well, is the reply. They, from the eldest down, know nothing of business; their mother, descended from an immediate very respectable parentage, has them dressed up, tho' not finely, yet sufficiently well, to say "you are better than so and so—your grand-pa was a lawyer in Virginia!"—their's was an overseer—but ask her what her grand-father was!—a weaver.

Now, I would ask, will not each farmer make his children more useful, more wealthy and more independent, by improving their minds; enquiring into their studies; examining them; going to the school house; making them take a hand on the farm; giving them some stock to feed and take care of; showing them that a man may be a good man, and true, and not rich; that intelligence, energy and industry make the man; that hunting may do, but the wrong times to either make friends, character, or cash, by hunting. I may continue this at some other time—but not until I know whether this meets your approbation. You know my address, and can give it if *necessary;* but I think the most who feel this, will be content to know the writer to be— JUNIUS.

Good. We shall be glad, at all times, to hear from "Junius." He is one of our most valued correspondents, and one of the most useful men of the present day. He is somewhat severe, and yet tells but "ower true a tale."

The Farmer and Southern Journal.

LOG HALL, March 20, 1842.

Friend Affleck:

I am gratified in being able to inform you, that we have another agricultural paper established in this State. "The Raymond Times" has cast its old form, and assumed a neat garb, under the agricultural banner, as the "South Western Farmer." The first number I have seen; it is well filled, of good practical matter, and published weekly at three dollars per year. My friend Johnston, of the "Southron," thinks it as cheap a paper as those "foreign" ones, so "*earnestly* recommended to the people of Mississippi." I concur with him in a degree; yet I think Mississippi requires more than cheap papers. I certainly think the price a great object, for, if at a low rate, the spirited would subscribe to several, and distribute, and it might reach every log house in our west. I am as anxious to see an agricultural paper established here, supported by pen and cash, as any in the land; but I must still, "*earnestly*" press on all farmers to see "those *foreign*" papers; we want *the science of farming;* we want other knowledge than the mere experience of the west, in such products as we now cultivate; thus enlarge our views, and give us principles on which to base experiments; useful when it may be necessary to produce something else. We have in our country, a large share of energy and zeal, with much practical experience; yet with all this, would a lawyer be considered as having his profession well, were he only acquainted with *our* laws?—would the physician be competent to meet with skill, the diseases "flesh is heir to," were he only versed in *our* diseases or remedies? It is impossible to lay down certain modes in farming at all times, but the principles can be generally so well

defined, that an acquaintance with them, will immediately suggest what is necessary. Intending "to do all in my power" to make myself useful, I made certain overtures, that may make me, somewhat in the way of others, but as all cannot be pleased, and as I exerted myself to have had a paper established, I trust if I connect myself with another than our own, that, I will receive favor from some. I had no idea of personal emolument—of either pulling down northern farmers, injuring their interest, or of raising the South at the expense of the North—but with Solon Robinson, and many others, to strive "to elevate the standing, &c." I think it a good principle for all farmers to make as much of their supplies at home as they can consistently with their staple, and if less of that staple is required by purchasers, the producers will require less money to purchase their supplies—and thus we will all be more independent, and probably equally as well off in the end. Though born and raised a Southerner—though an advocate for Southern independency, and an improvement in Southern intelligence, yet I would not detract from my brethren of the North, any thing. We are of one family—the term of "*foreign*" should not be applied to other agricultural journals any more than to my kinsmen—as farmers we should all strive to work together kindly, and at least, to gather knowledge wherever we can, if on the rocky hills of the North, or the sands of the South, or the bogs of good old Erin. I wish thus to be understood in all my subsequent communications, which I promise shall not be "like angel's visits"—"few, and far between." I am a practical farmer, desirous of seeing real improvement in every State, County, Town and House, though it be ever so small, in our whole country. Let politicians draw lines of North and South, Mason & Dixon's line, &c.; but let us plow them up, and cultivate a fellow feeling for each other. I would not wish to be considered by my brethren of the North, as desiring to cultivate what is thought by many impossible, *to break them down;* nor can I see how it should—I only desire to see every farmer live *at home;* it is his sphere; there alone he should be found. Are we of the South to plant cotton, or rice, or indigo, and nothing else, because by raising corn, pork, beef, &c., we will raise what some are desirous to sell? I presume no intelligent farmer will say this. As well might we say to the North, stop your silk business! it is our right. I say no, it is not our right; it is common to all, as also is providing for one's household. It has been said by some that a portion of the South will yet be boisterous for a Tariff. I trust not. I never want to see a tariff to protect cotton, rice, sugar or indigo. I would not foster a thought to make the North pay to the South what we of the South have termed *tribute.* Let the "Salem and Boston" folks import cotton from the East Indies—we will, when necessary, try something else—and probably we will yet export silk in greater quantities than ever we have cotton, (as to value.) I would then say to all farmers, improve your condition at home, by providing more of the necessaries and luxuries of life. Improve your minds by gathering what is already elaborated by the farming editors of our whole country; and cultivate a brotherly feeling for each other. Let us meet as brothers, and part as friends. Let us unite in one continued long and hearty pull "to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of the American soil."

I have inflicted on you, and perchance *our* readers, (if this be worthy of entering on the pages of your journal) a long letter, explanatory, because I have heard some complaint that, our improving in these departments would meet with hard thoughts North, and I see at least one able one, and talented too, is harping on "foreign" papers—none are so "foreign" as those who can, and will not aid—none "foreign" who are friends willing and able to aid and serve.

Yours, sincerely, M. W. Phillips.

[Now, my dear Sir, have done with your *ifs!* "*If this be worthy, &c.*"! Had your communications not been valued by myself, our readers and the Publisher, you would not have been so earnestly urged to take charge of the Southern department of the Farmer—and which arrangement I hope to see fully carried out by the time another number goes to press. It has been very evident, for some months, that I have required assistance in editing—I have been so much from home, that though zealous and industrious as ever, I have found it *impossible* to do that justice to the spirited exertions of our Publisher, and to our numerous readers, that I could desire. I hope to see you again in a few days, when the arrangements alluded to above, will be fully carried out. T. A.]

To prepare Vegetable Mold quickly.

As early in November as the leaves of trees can be collected, let them be brought in a considerable quantity, into a close place, and dressed up there in the form of a hot bed. Let this be well saturated with the drainings from the dung-heap, with suds from the wash-house, and with urine from the stable and cow-house, where this latter article can be procured. Let this bed or heap be covered and lined with fresh stable dung to make it heat. When the heat is sufficiently subsided, let the leaves be uncovered and turned over, to mix the dry and wet well together, and if moisture be required, let them have it of the same description, repeating the process till all be reduced to fine mould. This will be ready for use in two months from the time of collecting the leaves, and to prevent any waste of the liquid recommended, a layer of maiden earth, two feet thick, should be made the substratum, which would receive any of the valuable liquid that would otherwise run to waste. Leaves of slow decomposition should be avoided, as those of the oak, &c. which, however, are the best for retaining heat in hot beds and pits. The leaves of Fir should also be avoided, but those of the Sycamore. Elm, Alder, Maple, and all the soft kinds are the best suited for the purpose. This compost should be kept dry in an airy place, and ridged up, so that the rain cannot wash out the salts with which it abounds.

[Doyle's Practical Gardening.]

Editorial Items.

Mr. Henry P. Galloway, of Xenia, O., sends us the following account of a *brag bullock*, bred and fattened by him, and slaughtered by Joseph Bium of Dayton, on 5th March. "Better beef, or a heavier carcass never graced a stall in the Dayton Market. He was part Durham, a cross on the Patton stock; six years and seven months old; and fed two years and four months. Measured 16 hands high; length from withers, 6 feet; girth of body, 10 feet and four inches; gross weight 2596 lbs.; nett weight 1626 lbs.; offal, 970 lbs.; hide, 130 lbs.; rough tallow. 293 lbs. The unusual small proportion of offal, as making the best animal for the butcher will be remarked by all your readers who are accustomed to dealing in good cattle. The customary deduction made from the gross weight, is 40 per cent. whilst this gives only 37 per cent."

We have the third number of the South Western Farmer before us, published at Raymond, Miss. It is a neat, and well got up publication, and deserves the support of its immediate district, which we sincerely trust it will receive. It has an article which especially refers to ourself, and which we deem it our especial province to notice; it is on page 20, and commences, "Ourselves." In the 4th paragraph mention is made, that a committee of the State Agricultural Society of Mississippi, upon due consideration of the subject, reported, that they deem the establishment of an Agricultural Journal impracticable at present, and recommended to the farmers and people of Mississippi, the Western Farmer and Gardener, &c. An appeal is made to the Society to transfer to the pages of the South Western Farmer its communications; but the whole matter is introduced by what we consider an ungenerous remark about *foreign* agricultural papers. Now, we wish to be clearly understood—we are of course desirous of all the legitimate patronage our work merits, be it great or small, and propose giving all our energies to making it one that shall be taken far and near, and we were not before aware that in endeavoring to introduce our publication into Mississippi we were treading on *foreign* ground. Our object has been to bring the farmers of the Union into one compact body, without regard to locality, and to induce them to assume that position which is of right their own, in the body politic. We shall continue to pursue this system.

As regards the matter at issue in this notice, the State Society of Mississippi will of course use its discretion, nor shall we feel hurt at the transfer—being, we deem, a proper one *if the South Western Farmer is sure of being sustained*, but we do protest in the strongest manner against the very thought of exciting a narrow and contracted feeling of locality in the minds of the farming community of the country. We hold that their interest as a body of men, is so inseparably connected that a division of interest cannot be made without ruin to all. And we unhesitatingly condemn all observation or conduct that shall produce such a result. We feel it our duty to notice this in the bud, with a hope, that upon reflection our southern friends will aban-

don the project of endeavoring to excite local feeling. For the work itself we have no hesitation in saying, that it deserves the support it courts, and that Mr. Jenkens' maiden effort at drawing and engraving, is beyond anything good, and we, with the greatest sincerity, proffer him any assistance in our power, to aid him in his views, which none will see him succeed in with greater satisfaction than ourself, wishing, as we do, success to the cause, without regard to our own pecuniary interests, which we trust will not be greatly injured by taking a liberal and extended view of things generally.

Charles Foster.

We have also on our table the first number of the American Agriculturist, published in New York city, and edited by our friend Mr. A. B. Allen and his brother. Mr. Allen's experience and travel eminently fit him for the post he has assumed, and his periodical will be no doubt read with general interest.

We would, if our space permitted extract from this, but press of matter prevents us. We wish them every success, and shall be happy to render them every assistance in our power, in extending their circulation with our friends.

We have on our table the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth's Report; we consider it a document of such importance, and so valuable as a table of reference, that we have extracted largely from it.

We have also a pamphlet on the "mode of manufacturing sugar from the corn stalk," and of oil and stearine from lard; for each of which, we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Ellsworth; the last is stated to be published by the "National Agricultural Society at Washington." We should be glad to get some authentic communication from the Society upon the subject of its constitution and by-laws, feeling as we do, that the farming community of this immediate district, is as much interested in its movements as that of any other portion of the Union; and knowing the anxiety felt by a numerous class of our readers on the subject, we feel that it is due to them that some intimation should be given to the friends of the cause as to its operations. The Society may possibly establish some Journal of its own, for the purpose of disseminating such information; but in the interim, the friends of agriculture look for such intelligence only through the colums of the papers already in existence.

We beg to acknowledge the communications of our correspondent, J. T. P. which we were sorry arrived too late for publication in this number.

We copy the following from the American Agriculturist, edited by our friend, A. B. Allen. It is a subject of peculiar interest to the West, and one we shall speak of more fully in our next number—press of matter preventing our doing so in this:

Illumination in the West.—Already, from the aid chemistry has afforded to agriculture, has the West begun to turn their productions into new and more profitable forms than have been heretofore given them. Tallow and lard are subjected to a great pressure, by which the fat is separated into two principles, one a pure oil liquid at all times and equal to "winter strained;" and another, a compact firm matter, anlogous to, and said to be equal to spermaceti. Oil is also furnished of the finest quality from corn; and from castor oil, abundantly produced there, "the best sperm candles are manufactured."

Cincinnati Prices of Produce.

FLOUR, City mills—per bl.	$4,12½ a 4 15
by canal	a 4,00
WHSKEY—per gallon,	12 a 13
BEEF—Mess per barrel,	6,00 a 7,00
Prime, do	a 5,00
Dried, per lb.	5½ a 6
Tongues per doz.	5,50 a 6,00
PORK—Mess, per barrel,	6, a 6,50
Clear, do do	7, a 8,00
Prime, do do	5,00 a 5,25
Rump and Chine per bl.	3,50 a 4.00
Joles, per bl.	3,0 a 3,50
Hog round per lb.	1½ a 2½
Joles do do	1 a
Shoulders do do	1 a 1½
Sides do do	2 a 2½
Hams do do	3 a 4
BACON—Hog round do do	2½ a 3
Joles do do	1 a 1½
Shoulders do do	1½ a 2
Sides do do	2½ a 3
Hams do do	3 a 4½
Canvass Hams	5 a 5½
Sugar cured and Extra	a 8
LARD—per pound	4 a 5
WHEAT—per Bushel	70 a 75
CORN IN EAR— do	2[illegible] a 25
do MEAL do	25 a 37
OATS— per bush	20 a
FLAX SEED— do do	95 a
do OIL— per gal.	75 a
POTATOES— per bush.	44 a 50
BEANS—white do	37 a 50

MIRANDA

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